

Clean Air Act forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co. versus U.S. EPA*, 427 U.S. 246, 255–66 (1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

Unfunded Mandates

Under section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 ("Unfunded Mandates Act"), signed into law on March 22, 1995, EPA must prepare a budgetary impact statement to accompany any proposed or final rule that includes a federal mandate that may result in estimated costs to State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate; or to private sector, of \$100 million or more. Under section 205, EPA must select the most cost-effective and least burdensome alternative that achieves the objectives of the rule and is consistent with statutory requirements. Section 203 requires EPA to establish a plan for informing and advising any small governments that may be significantly or uniquely impacted by the rule.

EPA has determined that the approval action proposed does not include a federal mandate that may result in estimated costs of \$100 million or more to either State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or to the private sector. This federal action approves pre-existing requirements under State or local law, and imposes no new federal requirements. Accordingly, no additional costs to State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, result from this action.

The Regional Administrator's decision to approve or disapprove the SIP revision will be based on whether it meets the requirements of section 110(a)(2)(A)–(K) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, and EPA regulations in 40 CFR Part 51.

The Congressional Review Act

The Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*, as added by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, generally provides that before a rule may take effect, the agency promulgating the rule must submit a rule report, which includes a copy of the rule, to each House of the Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. EPA will submit a report containing this rule and other required information to the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States prior to publication of the rule in the **Federal Register**. This rule is not a "major rule" as defined by 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Volatile organic compounds.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

Dated: April 30, 1998.

William J. Muszynski,

Deputy Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 98–12720 Filed 5–12–98; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[MD067–3025b; FRL–6012–6]

Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Definition of the Term "Major Stationary Source of VOC"

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: EPA proposes to approve the State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the State of Maryland. This revision pertains to amendments to Maryland's definition of the term major stationary source of volatile organic compounds (VOC). In the Final Rules section of this **Federal Register**, EPA is approving the State's SIP revision as a direct final rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial SIP revision and anticipates no adverse comments. A detailed rationale for the approval is set forth in the direct final rule. If no adverse comments are received in response to this proposed rule, no further activity is contemplated in relation to this rule. If EPA receives adverse comments, the direct final rule will be withdrawn and all public comments received will be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on this proposed rule. EPA will not institute a second comment period on this action. Any parties interested in commenting on this action should do so at this time.

DATES: Comments must be received in writing by June 12, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to David L. Arnold, Chief, Ozone and Mobile Sources Section, Mailcode 3AP21, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. Copies of the documents relevant to this action are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Air Protection Division,

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 841 Chestnut Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107 and the Maryland Department of the Environment, 2500 Broening Highway, Baltimore, Maryland, 21224.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Maria A. Pino, (215) 566–2181, at the EPA Region III address above, or via e-mail at pino.maria@epamail.epa.gov. While information may be requested via e-mail, any comments must be submitted in writing to the EPA Region III address above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: See the information provided in the Direct Final action of the same title, pertaining to revisions to Maryland's definition of the term "major stationary source of VOC," which is located in the Rules and Regulations Section of this **Federal Register**.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*

Dated: April 24, 1998.

Thomas Voltaggio,

Acting Regional Administrator, Region III.

[FR Doc. 98–12717 Filed 5–12–98; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 63

[FRL–6012–2]

Approval of Section 112(l) Authority for Hazardous Air Pollutants; Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities; State of California; South Coast Air Quality Management District

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to section 112(l) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and through the California Air Resources Board, South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) requested approval to implement and enforce its "Rule 1421: Control of Perchloroethylene Emissions from Dry Cleaning Systems" (Rule 1421) in place of the "National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities" (dry cleaning NESHAP) for area sources under SCAQMD's jurisdiction. In the Rules section of this **Federal Register**, EPA is granting SCAQMD the authority to implement and enforce Rule 1421 in place of the dry cleaning NESHAP for area sources under SCAQMD's jurisdiction as a direct final rule without prior proposal because the Agency views this as a noncontroversial action.